NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1873.

A MODOC MASSACRE.

GEN. CANBY AND DR. THOMAS KILLED. FRUITS OF THE "PEACE POLICY."

CAPT. JACK'S VILLAINY-THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS ATTACKED AT A CONFERENCE - MR. MEACHAM DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED-RECAPE OF MR. DEER, AND OF RIDDLE AND HIS SQUAW-DRATH TO THE

Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby and the Rev. E. Thomas, D. D., of the Peace Commisgion to the Oregon Modocs, have been wantonly murdered by the Indians while holding a conference. A. B. Meacham, formerly Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, and a member of the Commission, was also seriously, and, it is feared, fatally wounded. The attack was undoubtedly planned with great deliberation. Several previous attempts had been made to get prominent members of the Peace Commission into the toils of the Modocs, but in vain. This news, which we print with full details herewith, causes a profound sensation throughout the country. The frontier is exasperated to the most fiery indignation. A campaign of extermination against the Modocs is to be prosecuted forthwith.

CAPT. JACK'S TREACHERY.

GIFTS TO THE INDIANS-BOGUS CHARLEY'S RUSE-A FATAL CONFERENCE-" ALL READY!"-CAPT. JACK SHOOTS GEN. CANBY-DR. THOMAS KILLED AND MR. MEACHAM WOUNDED - ESCAPE OF THE OTHERS-ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 11, via YREKA, April 12,-Five Indians and four squaws came into camp yesterday afternoon, and received presents of clothing and provisions from the Peace Commissioners, who sent out a message asking for a talk this morning, at a point about a mile from our picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came in and told the picket to take his gun, as he did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in and took him to the tent of Gen. Canby, where Charlev left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and reported that Capt. Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commission outmide the lines. Boston Charley and Bogus Charley then mounted a horse and started for the lava bed.

About an hour after their departure, Gen. Canby, Mr. Dyer, Dr. Thomas, and Mr. Meacham, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed, closely watched by the signal officer, Lient. Adams, from the station on the hill everlooking the camp. Upon reaching the place of meeting, Mr. Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen, Canby and Dr. Thomas, Then Capt. Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, the places now occupied by Fairehild and Dorris, for a reservation. Mr. Meacham teld Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Mr. Meacham to say no more, and while Schonebin was still speaking Capt. Jack walked behind the others, [exclaimed, "All ready," and then drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Camby fell dead, shot under the eye. Schonchin then shot Mr. Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive, though not expected to survive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Hooker Jim chased Mr. Dyer some distance, but Dyer turned upon him pistol in hand, Jim ran, and Dyer reached the camp. Riddle was also shot at, but he and his squaw both escaped.

The alarm was promptly given, and the troops were under arms in a moment, and moved forward at the double quick under command of Col. Green. They are new about a mile in the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of the darkness. There are here about 600 soldiers who can be brought into active service. and it is believed they will soon end the Modoc

STORY OF THE MASSACRE.

PATAL TRUST IN THE MODOCS-BLOODY END OF A FRUITLESS CONFERENCE-GEN, CANBY AND TWO OF THE COMMISSIONERS SHOT IN COLD BLOOD-THE INDIANS ESCAPE TO THEIR FASTNESSES-BITTER PERLING AMONG THE TROOPS.

LAVA BED CAMP, April 11, 3 p. m., via YREKA, April 12.-For several days past there have been endeavors made by the Peace Commissioners and Gen. Canby to obtain an interview with Capt. Jack and the leading chiefs of the Modoc band. The prospects of peace seemed to be better, as orders had been sent from Washington to the Peace Commissioners to give the Indians, if necessary, a reservation in this neighborhood. Yesterday evening Bogus Charley came in, and said that Capt. Jack, Schonchin, and three or four others would meet the Peace Commissioners on a spot near the lake, about three-quarters of a mile from camp. Bogus Charley stayed in our camp all night, and in the morning Beston Charley also came and said that everything was all right, as Capt. Jack was coming out to meet the Com-

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party-comprising Gen. Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle the interpreter, his squaw, and Bogus and Boston Charleywent out to the designated spot. There they met Capt. Jack. John Schonchin, Black Jim, Schack Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. This, however, was not much noticed, as in previous interviews they had had their guns with them. All sat down in a kind of broken circle, Gen. Canby, Mr. Meacham, and Dr. Thomas together. faced by Capt. Jack and Schonchin. Mr. Dyer stood by Jack, holding his horse, with Hooker Jim and

Schaek Nasty Jim to his left, Mr. Meacham opened the talk, and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which Gen. Canoy and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Capt. Jack then talked in an apparently serious strain, and when he finished, stepped back to the rear near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking, Mr. Dyer heard a cap miss fire, and looking around, saw Capt. Jack to his left, with his pistol pointed at Gen. Canby. This was the signal for a general massacre, and a dozen shots

were fired within half a minute. Mr. Dyer, after hearing the cap miss fire, turned and was followed closely by Hooker Jim, who fired two shots after him. Dyer, finding Jim gaining on him, turned and drew his derringer, whereupon Hooker retreated and Dyer made his way to the tamp. Capt Jack fired again on Gen. Canby, and the noble old man was speedily shot down and killed

and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Dr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off, and it appears they did not fire at him, but kneeked his squaw down. Dyer, Riddle, and the squaw returned in safety to the camp.

The troops immediately beat to arms, and a general advance ensued. Col. Miller and Major Throckmorton's two batteries were leading the skirmish line, and after about five minutes' tramp over the broken rocks, we arrived at the scene of the massacre. In the distance we saw three of the perpetrators of the murder running round the edge of the lake on their way back to their rocky fastness. About 100 yards to the west of the place of meeting we found Mr. Meacham badly wounded with a pistol shot over the left eye. He was immediately attended to and carried back for medical treatment. Fifty yards further was the body of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from pistol-shot wounds in his head.

The body of Gen. Canby, the hero of many a fight, was stripped of every vestige of clothing and lay about 100 yards to the south-west, with two pistolshot wounds in the head. Pausing only to cast a glance on the body of the man they both loved and respected, the troops dashed on and the two leading batteries were within a mile of the murderers when the bugle sounded a "halt." Lieut. Egan and Major Wright's companies of the 12th Infantry were behind the artillery and then came the cavalry. Gen. Gillem and Col. Green and staff were up with the men; but as soon as they found that the Indians had all got back to their stronghold, the troops were ordered to fall back, and active operations will begin morrow or the day after.

It was subsequently learned that the Indians had attacked Col. Mason's camp on the east side of Tule Lake, firing on Lieutenants Boyle and Sherwood, who had wandered some 500 yards outside their picket ines. Lieut. Sherwood was shot through the arm and leg but Lient. Boyle escaped without injury. Both officers got safely back to their camp.

In justice to Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw, it should be stated that they both warned the Peace Commissioners and Gen, Canby not to rust implicitly in the Indians, and Riddle added, "If they will go I wash my hands of all blame in the matter."

The marder of Gen. Canby has thrown a gloom over this camp, and created a feeling in the hearts of the men that will exact a bitter reckoning from these treacherous savages. No officer was more universally respected and esteemed than Gen. Canby. He was a true Christian and brave soldier, and died in the discharge of his duty. For the past few days he has clothed and fed these Indians, giving them blankets, food, and tobacco. The other day he gave Boston Charley money out of his pocket, to go and buy things at the sutler's. When the squaws came into eamp they rushed to Gen. Canby, and went back laden with provisions and calico. Yet, the first to fall was their kindest and noblest benefactor.

Dr. Themas was the most earnest and best mem ber of the Peace Commission, and never hesitated to go to meet these savages when he deemed that his duty called him there,

Mr. Meacham is still in a dangerous condition, offering from a flesh wound in the right forearm. and a pistol-shot entering behind the right ear and escaping three inches above. He also has an incised wound on the head where the Indians tried to scalp

MOVEMENTS AGAINST THE MURDERERS-THE ATTACK ON COL. MASON'S POSITION.

YREKA, Cal., April 12-10 p. m .- H. C. Ticknor who brought the official dispatches, left headquar ters at 5 p. m. yesterday. He said that orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line at 5 a. m. fo-day. The plan was to advance slowly taking everything as they went, having water and provisions with them. In this case it may be two days before the trouble is ended. It is presumed that the remains of Gen. Cauby and Commissioner Thomas will be forwarded to this place, and they hould arrive to-morrow some time. A courier left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gen. Gillem's headquar-

ters, with dispatches from Gen. Schofield. It is supposed that Scar-faced Charley and Curlyhead Doctor were with the Indians who attacked ol Mason's position, and that this attack was a blind to attract the attention of Gen. Gillem from the conference between Capt. Jack and his men and the Peace Commissioners.

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA AND OREGON. IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE "DALLYING" POLICY DE-NOUNCED.

San Francisco, April 12 .- The news of the massacre of the Modoc Peace Commissioners creates much excitement here. The policy of dallying with the treacherous savages is strongly denounced by all classes of people. The folly of such a course was demonstrated in Arizona before, in the Brooks cam-

IN JACKSONVILLE - SECRETARY DELANO HUNG IN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12 .- The news of the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas caused great excitement in Jacksonville to-night. The people were loud in their denunciation of Secretary Delano, and say they will hold him responsible. He was hung in

IN YHEKA-GREAT INDIGNATION PREVAILING. YREKA, Cal., April 12.- The news of the horrible assacre of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas has caused a gloom over the entire community, and great excitement. An intense feeling exists that the Modocs should now receive the punishment they richly deserve, and that not one should be left for this terrible massacre. By many persons it is believed that the Modocs are utterly desperate, will fight till their last man falls, and will not leave the caves in the lava beds. By others it is believed that they have already made their escape, and will begin a relentless war upon all the weak parties of whites

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

THE GENERAL FEELING AGAINST THE QUAKER POL-ICY-THE MODOCS MUST BE EXTERMINATED-NO OFFICIAL REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT-WHY THE PEACE COMMISSION WAS APPOINTED-REASONS FOR GIVING GEN. CANBY CHARGE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS-GEN. COWAN'S VIEWS.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The news of the treach-

rous murder of Gen. Canby by Capt. Jack horrified the people of Washington, to-day, and cast a cloud of gloom especially over the officers of the army sta tioned here and the gallant officer's numerous personal friends. It is the hardest blow the Indian peace policy has ever received, and its friends are very apprehensive that, in the revulsion of feeling that will now take place in the East, and the increased clamor for extermination that will ome up from the border, will make it difficult to maintain the policy that the President has been attempting for about four years to introduce. The general sentiment in Washington to-day is that Capt. Jack's band must be exterminated, and the report that Gen. Sherman had ordered that in the pursuit of the Modocs no prisoners should be taken and no quarter given has been received with ex-

pressions of satisfaction. Gen. Cowan, who has, during the past two years, made a careful study of Indian Affairs, had not, this afternoon, received any information in regard to the treachery of the Modocs, except what had seen in the morning newspapers. He said that after the fight early last Winter, in which the United States troops were defeated, the Government, at the instance of prominent men from Oregon who were then in Washington, made the first ap-

course was also advised by all of the leading Army officers who had participated in the battle or who were familiar with the merits of the controversy. Several of the officers wrote private letters to friends here, expressing the hope that harsh measures would not be resorted to. One of them, Capt. Mason, in a letter which was shown to Secretary Delano, expressed the opinion that the whole trouble had arisen out of the bad management of the Indian Agent, who had undertaken to carry out the order of the Department, given in accordance with his own suggestion, in an offensive manner. The members of the Peace Commission were selected by the citizens of Oregon who were then here, and were men in whom the people of that State had confidence. Gen. Cowan says that he had nothing to do with the matter until about four weeks ago, when Secretary Delano went to New-York. At that time considerable dissatisfaction had been expressed with the Peace Commission, and Gen. Cowan asked Secretary Delano to write a letter to Gen. Sherman, asking that Gen. Canby be ordered to take charge of the entire negotiations. Gen. Canby had the confidence, as well of the War and Indian Departments as of Gen. Sherman and of the President. Secretary Delano's letter was at once taken to Gen. Sherman, and he, accordingly, telegraphed to Gen. Canby. Gen. Cowan says that it is almost impossible to de cide just how far to go in negotiations with the Indians. This is not the first time that treacherous attempts have been made to murder Peace Commissioners. Santanta and Big Tree, the Apaches, whom President Grant and Secretary Delano recently petitioned the Governor of Texas to pardon, attempted a similar treachery upon Gen. Sherman two years ago, but the latter was two well prepared for them. Gen. Cowan expressed great sorrow at the death of Gen. Canby, whom he considers one of the best if not the very best officer in the service. He doubted if any other had so much the confidence of the highest civil and military officers. Capt. Jack's band contains only 61 men all told, and they are as much civilized as any Indians are. They dress like white men, and many of them speak English fluently Gen. Cowan thinks that no course is now left but a war of extermination against the Indians, though he thinks that the troops will have considerable trouble

GEN. SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

HE THINKS THE END OF THE QUAKER POLICY IS NOT TET-A MORE RIGID POLICY TO BE ADOPTED BY THE ARMY, UNLESS THE PRESIDENT INTER-FERES-GEN. CANBY'S SUCCESSOR-VIEWS OF PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Gen. Sherman speaks of he death of Gen. Canby with much emotion, not unmixed with indignation. He paid the highest ompliments to his deceased friend. He regarded him as one of the most perfect officers and gentlemen he ever saw, and he said his death was a terrible sacrifice to the Quaker policy in Indian affairs. Gen. Canby had been selected for the command of the Department of Oregon because he was deemed the very best man for the place. He was cool-tempered, brave and able, and possessed those traits which it was thought peculiarly fitted him for dealing with the Indians. He was a man of excelent administrative ability, and his administration of the department had been highly commended. Gen. Sherman, in common with all the officers of the Army, is very indignant toward what they call the Quaker policy. The officers of the army, they claim. know more about the Indians than Quakers do, and they know what ought to be done with them. This has been a question long at issue between the War and Interior Departments, and one that was for years discussed in Congress before the present policy was adopted. Neither Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, or Canby has ever approved the Quaker policy. When it was suggested to-day that this occurrence would probably end the peace policy, Sherman sneeringly said, " Of course it will not. In three weeks more Quakers will be sent on to remonstrate and make peace. Why, Sir," said he, "Gen. Canby's death would not have occurred but for the Quaker policy. He was in comduty of a soldier, and was directed to confer with Of course the army was not needed; politicians had to be accommodated. The army was not allowed the appropriations required for maintaining peace. The Agencies, the Commissioners, etc., were of the politician's kind. Congress would not give \$5,000,000 to the War Department, but it could be spent in other ways.

He' said the lava beds of Oregon had before been he scene of hostilities with the Indians, and that Gen. Lyon, before the Rebellion, while in command of a small detachment, had much trouble in fighting the Indians in that locality. Their ambushes were so effective and their manner of warfare so advantageous to them that at first little progress was made. The lava beds are on the border of a small lake in which are many islands. The Indians would make such resistance as was possible, and when pressed closely they would take to their beats and paddle to the islands, where the could not be followed. Gen. Lyon, however, determined on a plan whereby he could reach the islands. After much care and trouble he succeeded in building several rude boats and transporting them across the lava beds, a task not easy of performance, and they were duly launched in the lake and filled with the troops. With these boats the islands were easily reached, and the Indians were attacked from all sides and finally exterminated. Gen. Sherman said that Gen. Gillem would hereafter command the troops, and that Gen. Schofield. who has returned from his trip to the Sandwich Islands, will resume the command of the division and Department. It is very evident from Gen. Sherman's conversation, to-day, that if he is not interfered with by the President, the war against the Modecs will be pursued in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the power and vengeance of the army. It having been suggested to him that perhaps Gen. Canby ought to have been more discreet than to have been beguiled into the hands of the enemy, Gen. Sherman answered with much earnest-"But Gen. Canby, you must remember, was not in his capacity as a soldier, but as a Peace Commissioner. He was carrying out his instructions. As a soldier he would never have been betrayed into such a trap."

Judge Williams, the Attorney-General, was well acquainted with all the white men attacked. He says he thinks the first mistake in dealing with the Indians in that country was the removal of Meacham from the superintendency of Indian affairs in Oregon. While he held the office the Indians were very peaceful, even those engaged in the massacre, with whom he was well acquainted. He thinks that from this time on there will be a very rigid policy, and that the troops will shoot or hang every Indian caught. In common with all the residents of the Pacific coast who have had practical experience with the Indians, the Attorney-General is rather unfriendly toward the Quaker policy. He says that the President was very much attached to Gen. Canby, and that when the latter was ordered to Oregon the President told him (Judge Williams, who was then in the Senate from Oregon) that he had sent him the best man in the service. Another gentleman in one of the highest official positions is in favor of exterminating the whole Indian tribe. He says that Gen. Canby's life was worth more than all the Indians in the land, and that they ought never to be given an opportunity to repeats such a deed as they have committed. He was thoroughly familiar with the Indians, and had watched the pres-

instantly. Mr. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin, proaches to the Indians for the purpose of settling that a gang of horse thieves would be preferable to the Modoe difficulties in a peaceable way. This | Quakers in dealing with the Indians. From every source comes praise of Gen. Canby. No officer ever on duty in Washington was so popular as he during the war. He was long in command here, and was one of the most trusted advisers of Stanton and Lin-

> VIEWS OF FRIENDS OF THE QUAKER POLICY. THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR THINKS GEN. CANBY RESPONSIBLE-THE MATTER NOW OUT OF HIS DEPARTMENT-A QUIET MEETING OF FRIENDS OF

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 13.-Secretary Delano says, in regard to the murder of Gen. Camby by Capt. Jack of the signal station. At the same time, one that there is no doubt that the whole trouble arose of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright, out of an indiscreet attempt to force Capt. Jack's band upon a reservation where it was almost impossible for them to remain. He had no doubt that Capt. Jack was right in his assertion that neither he nor his band was a party to the treaty under which the attempt to remove them was made. The Secretary says that his attention was not called to the merits of the case until after the trouble early last Winter occurred. Then the officers of the army and people from Oregon, who were familiar with the Modoc question and who were in Washington, all advised a different mode of procedure. Mesers. Meacham and Applegate were then here and were recommended to the Secretary as proper men to constitute two of the Commission. Secretary Delano says that he did not know them, but they assured him that they were acquainted with these Indians, were completely in their confidence, and that they could go into the lava beds and arrange the whole difficulty. After they had been for several weeks vainly attempting to accomplish something, the Secretary became convinced that they did not have as much influence as they had pretended to have, and that they were evidently afraid to venture into He then discovered that Meacham had been one

of those who had recommended the removal of Capt. Jack, and that a relative of Applegate was another. He then telegraphed to them to act in concert with Gen. Canby, and to do nothing without having consulted him. Afterward, Applegate and Case, two of the Commissioners, resigned, the former stating as his reason that his relative had been connected with the origin of the troubles, and that as the Commission was directed to inquire as to the cause of the outbreak, he did not consider it delicate to serve. Their places were filled by the appointment of Dyer and Thomas. About the same time Canby was given complete control of the whole matter. The Commissioners were ordered to send no telegrams, even to the Interior Department, without submitting them to him, and Gen, Canby was given full power to remove any members of the Commission and to appoint others in their places, and, in short, commanding as he did the troops, and being at the head of the Peace Commission, with plenary powers, he was entirely responsible for everything done. Secretary Delano seems to feel much relieved that the disaster has occurred under these circumstances, and not while the matter was in the hands of his department. He had, this evening, received no communication from the surviving member of the Commission, but was in houriy expectation of a telegram. Mr. Delano has to-day been in consultation with Gen. Sherman and Secretary Robeson, now Acting Secretary of War, but does not consider that his department can have anything further to do with the Modoes. He thinks that, next to the loss of valuable lives, this disaster is most to be regretted because it will revive the feeling in the country in favor of a policy of ex-

A meeting in favor of the President's peace policy had been advertised for to-night, at which Secretary Delane, Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith and Frederick Douglass would speak. The news from Oregon threw a damper upon the meeting, and especially upon the speakers. Gen. Howard hardly referred to the murder of Gen. Can by, and had no recommendation to make in regard to the future treatment of the Modocs.

termination.

Commissioner Smith deplored the treacherous conduet of Capt. Jack, and especially deplored the mand of the Division and Department, doing the spirit which he had already noticed among people he had met to-day of hatred toward the Indians. the Peace Commissioners, to aid them in their efforts. He thought that the people of the East could now appreciate somewhat the feeling of the people on the border, and did not doubt that if we were to get similar news every day we should have as little love for the Indians as the Western people have. At the same time he hoped the people would, before they made up their minds to throw aside the present policy, decide if they were ready to go back to the old policy of plunder and bad faith which had made the Indian Office in the past such a scandal. The reservation to which it was attempted to remove the Modocs was unfitted for them. Its great elevation made it difficult to produce crops, as frost was seen there every month in the year. Notwithstanding all this, he thought that if the \$17,000 a year that had been appropriated for them had been always honestly spent, the reservation would have been made more attractive, and the present trouble would not have

> occurred. Fred. Douglass thought that the only way to solve the Indian question was by making citizens of the savages. Secretary Delano was prevented from attending the meeting.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE TRAGEDY. DISPATCHES FROM GEN. SCHOFIELD AND COL. GIL.

LEM-ARMY ORDER ANNOUNCING GEN. CANBY'S

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army:

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Washington: The following re out of the horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed Col. Gillem to let the punshment of the Modocs be severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end J. M. SCHOPIELD, Major-General Commanding.

The following is the telegram to the Assistant Adjutant-General. Department of California, from the Modoc expedition :

Gen. Canby, with the Peace Commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 11:03 this morning. At 1.30 p. m. the Signal Officer, whom I had watching the conference, reported firing. reaching the pince of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and the Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed and Mr Meecham wounded. The other Commissioner, Mr. Dyer, escaped unburt. I shall at once commence active opera-tions against the Indiaus. ALVIN GILLEM, Colonel First Cavalry Commanding.

Dated at Camp south of Tule Lake, April 11. Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant-General W. D. Whipple, at the Army Headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant-General H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who has been advised by Col. Gillem of the tragedy.

Gen. Sherman has telegraphed to Gen. Schofield instructions to move the entire force at once upon the Indians. Gen. Sherman has likewise prepared the following order, announcing the death of Gen. Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow :

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1873. GENERAL ORDERS No. 3:-It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades. Brig.-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of the Columbia, was on Friday last April 11, shot dead by the chief, Jack, while he was endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness on the northern border of California to a reservation where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Gov-

cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends. Yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled in knowing that Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well-known patience and forbearance, his entire self-abnegation and fidelity to the expressed wishes of his Government, and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seems to have accompanied them to a last conference with the savage chiefs in supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery, outside of his military hnes, but within view and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the kindest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social equaled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of a general order, and it must here suffice to state that Gen. Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the Summer of 1835, graduating in 1839, since which time he has continually served 38 years, passing through all the grades to Major-General of Volunteers and Brigadier-General of the Regular Army. He served in his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexcan wars, and the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New-Mexico, where, after the defection of his seniors he remained in command and defended the country successfully against a formidable nroad from the direction of Texas. Afterward transferred to the East to a more active and important sphere, he exercised various high commands; and, at the close of the Civil War, was in chief command of the Military Division of the West Mississippi, in which he had re sived a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the Rebel forces of the South-West.

Bince the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special command, by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil government, his known fidelity to the wishes of the Executive, and his chival rous devotion to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When fatigued by a long and laborious career, in 1869, he voluntarily consented to take command of the Department of the Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modee difficulty arising last Winter, and it being extremely desirable to end it by peaceful means, it seemed almost providential that it should bave curred within the sphere of Gen. Camby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with a patience that deserved better success; but, alas! the end is different-from that which he and his best friends had heped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requiem to the furthermost corners of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or higher for the personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor affection, and love of his countrymen. Gen. Camby eaves to his country a heart-broken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with law and usage shall be paid to his remains, full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded. By order of Gen. Sherman.

W. D. WHIPPLE, Adjutant-General.

GEN. CANBY'S CAREER. It is useless on this Easter Monday, in the midst of a general anger, to quote the sublime words of the first Good Friday. But it is true, all the same, of those brutal murderers at Tule Lake, that "they knew not what they did." The veteran they coldly slaughtered was not only a man of blameless life and character, but he was the best friend they had in the army of the United States. He would have gone farther than any officer of his rank to save them from the consequences of their crimes. He had never shared the flerce hatred of the Indians so common on the border, but had always leaned to the side of humanity in his dealings with them. Only four days before his death he sent a dispatch to Washington, which, read in the tragic light of after vents, shows plainly and touchingly both his generosity

events, shows plainly and touchingly both his generosity to his slayers, and his sagacious doubts of them:

"I do not question the right or the power of the General Government to make any arrangement that may be thought proper, but I think they should make such as to secure a permanent peace, togother with liberal and just treatment of the Indians. In my indiment permanent peace cannot be secured if they are allowed to remain in this immediate neighborhood. The Modeces are now sensible that they cannot live in peace on Lost River, and have abandoned their claim to it, but wish to be left in the lava beds. This means license to plunder and a stronghold to retreat to, and was refused. Their last proposition is to come in and have the opportunity of looking for a new home not far away, and if they are sincere in this the trouble will soon be ended. But there has been so much vacillation and duplicity in their taiks that I have hesitated about reporting until some definite result was attained."

Major-Gen, Edward Richard Sprigg Canby's career proves him to have been one of the bravest and most experienced officers of the United States army. He was in the military service 37 years, served with credit in the Mexican, Indian, and civil wars. He was born in Kentucky in 1819, but removed in his boyhood to Indiana, whence, after receiving a liberal education, he was admitted, in 1836, to the Military Academy, West Point, where, in 1839, he was graduated in the same class with Gens. Halleck, Isaac Stevens, Ord, Paine of Illinois, and other leading officers. He entered the regular army (July, 1800) as second lieutenant in the 2d Regiment, and was appointed Commissary of Subsistence in the October fol owing. In March, 1846, he was appointed Adjutant of his regiment, and three months later was promoted to a first lieutenancy. The outbreak of the Mexican war called his regiment into active service. Serving under Gen. Riley, and with several officers who have since attained distinction as his companions in arms, he participated in the advance on the Mexican capital, behaving bravely at Contreras and Cheruousco, as well as at the attack upon the De Belen gate. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel for his services in this campaign, and was promoted to the full ank of captain in June, 1851, but having been transferred to the Adjutant-General's Department as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of lieutenantonel, he relinquished his rank in the line. In March, 1855, he was appointed major of the 10th United States Infantry-a new regiment, and in 1858 received command of Fort Bridger, Utah, where he had under his control portions of the 2d Dragoons and 7th and 10th United States Infantry. He held this post until 1860, when he was appointed commander of the Navajoe expedition against the Indians, and was in command of Fort Defiance, New-Mexico, at the advent of the civil war.

At that critical period Major Canby did not leave his levalty ip doubt for a single moment. He promptly sided with the national cause, and ever after during the war was one of the most active and conspicuous defenders of the Union. He resisted, in 1862, Sibley in his daring attempt to acquire possession of New-Mexico, and had at length the satisfaction of seeing the invader retreat, "leaving behind him," as he observed in his report, " in dead and wounded, and in sick and prisoners, one-haif of his original force." He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, March, 1862, and after transferring the command of the forces in New-Mexico, he repaired to Washington, where he remained some time, rendering valuable assistance to Secretary Stanton in the War Department. Always ready for great emercies, he took command of the United States troops in this city and harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863, and by his energetic measures and resolute bearing promptly suppressed the rioters and restored order. He emained here until November, 1863, when he resumed his position at the War Department,

At the opening of the campaign of 1864, Gen. Canby received the rank of Major-General, and was placed in nmand of the Military Division of West Mississippiposition he held until some months after the close of the war. His first act in this field of duty was to take charge of Gen. Banks's retreating forces at the Atcha-falaya, and conduct them safely to New-Orleans, where, for want of troops, he remained inactive throughout the Summer and Autumn of 1864; but as soon as he was amply reënforced he proceeded, with an army of from 15,000 to 30,000 men, against Mobile, which, with the earning of the fall of Richmond, Gen. Dick Taylor sur endered his forces to him, and hostilities ceased

Ges. Canby remained in command of Southern miliary departments until 1866, when he was transferred to Washington and received (July 28, 1868) the full rank of Brigadier-General in the regular army. Subsequently he was appointed a member of the Special Commission

for deciding claims on the War Department, and of the board to prepare plans for a new building for the same Department. Gen. Camby was more recently placed in command of the Department of Columbia and was, during the last six months, actively enraged in bring-ing the Modors to accept the terms offered them by the Government.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

during the last six months, activated them by the Government.

Gen. Canby was a remarkable instance of an officer of high rank and universal popularity without enemies in his profession. It was very rare that you could bear a criticism of him among his brother officers. He had little ambition beyond his duty; was always satisfied, or appeared to be, with any position to which he was assigned; and never during his carser eneaged in any of those squables or intricues for preferment which deform the record of many able soldiers. He had a singular power of inspiring the most perfect trust and confidence among those who served under his command. His subordinates considered him infallible, and this feeling had much to do with the perfect discipline which he always, apparently without effort, exercised wherever he went. He was the deal of the thoughtin and studious soldier—a man rather of the type of Meitke than of Murat. He was tall, slender, severe, and silent. His love for order and regularity was one of his distinguishing traits. He was a marrinet of the best school, because he appreciated the fact that only by the strictest attention to details could general results be achieved. To bores or impertiments he was terrible in his sternness and dignity. To people who sought him on official business he was courtions, general results be achieved. To bores or impertiments he was terrible in his sternness and dignity. To pecole who sought him on official business he was convicous, but never cordial. To his triends, to those who had gained the right to his intimacy, he was unaffectedly genial and open-hearted. His reticence and reserve prevented him from gaining that sympathetic popularity which fell to many lesser men. Yet he had triends enough to keep his memory green; and they know that the service owned no truer or abler soldier, and that the comitry contained no more sincerely parriotic citizen.

The death of Gen. Canby reduces the list of Brigadier-Generals on the army register from 7 to the limit of 6 established by a recent act of Congress, and hence there is no vacancy to be filled.

LATEST FROM THE LAVA BEDS.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGES-ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON COL. MASON. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.-The following dispatch has been received here:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE MODOC EXPEDITION, LAVA RED, SOUTHSIDE TOLE LAKE, April 12,-There has been no important change. Meacham may recover, but his finger will have to be amputated. The camp was aroused last night by firing along the picket line, which caused a false alarm. Col. Green came near losing his life by the

last night by firing along the picaci due, when called a false alarm. Col. Green came near loading his life by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of another officer. The bullet cut the front of his can away; bruising his forehead slightly. Builets can't hill him. The attack on Col. Mason, yesterday, was the result of treachery. Licut, sherwood, the officer of the day, saw a winte flag outside the picket line and went to see what was wanted. Licut, Boyle accompanying him. They found an Indian soy who wanted them to come up in tax rocks where he was, but they would not. Stoambout Frank arose from the rocks and called them to come, but they refused, when the Indians opened fire on them. In the second voltey Licut, sherwood fell, and through the thingh, the bullet breaking a bone close to the hip. Ha also received a shot in the arm, severing an artery.

The troops turned out under Col. Muson, Capt. Eager leading the skirmisa line. So rand were their movements they rescued the officers 500 tards outside of the picket line. Boyle is unhart, but Sherwood is damperously wounded. It was a plot to capture the commanding officers of both posts as well as the Commissioners.

Orders to move are expected at any minute. The pod to capture the commanding officers sevitent. The Madocs sent for Gen. Gillem, who could not go, and for Col. Mason, who could not attend, and thus their news were spared.

THE MODOC CAMPAIGN.

A STORY OF OFFICIAL INEFFICIENCY—ROW THE TROUBLE BEGAN—THE FIRST PIGHT—THE INDIANS INTERNCHED—FRUTTLESS NEGOTIATIONS—ADMIR-ABLE VIEWS OF GEN, CANBY—THE TWO PEACE COMMISSIONS COMMISSIONS.

The following brief history of the Modoc Indians was sent to the Senate by the Acting Commis-sioner of Indian Affairs, Jan. 16, 1873;

Indians was sent to the Senate by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Jan. 16, 1873:

The tribe has been known to this office since 1851 as generally untrienally to the whites. It first entered into formal relations with the Government by a treaty to which the Klamaths and Yahooskin band of Snakes were also parties. 16 Snatutes as Large, p. 1971, made on the 18th day of October, 1864, ratified by the Senate with certain verbal amendments, July 2, 1866, and, after the Indians had consented to these amendments in December, 1862, proclaimed by the President February 18, 1870. Under the provisions of Article I of this treaty, and of the Executive order of March 14, 1871, issued thereunder, a tract of land, estimated to contain 768,000 acres, was set apart for the Indians, parties to the treaty, in the southern part of Oregon. In September, 1865, while this treaty was pending before the Senate, Mr. Limidley Applegate, sub-agent in charge of the Klamaths and Snakes commenced operations for their benefit. The Modecs, presumedly acting under advice of certain interested whites, had previously withdrawn from the country to their former home near Clear Lake, 60 miles south-east of Klamath. They, however, informed Mr. Applegate, by messenger, that they would conform to his wishes, and in the event of the ratification of their treaty would come on the reservation. During the easuing year a part of this tribe, under their head chief "Scon-chim" or "Skin-tlan," were induced ito settle quietly at the agency, Capt. Jack's band, however, preferring to stay at their old homes, where, without serious outbreak, they remained until 1862. In the latter part of that year the amendments of the Senate to said treaty were presented for their acceptance, when Capt. Jack made stremous objections to the whole affair. He was, however, finally indiaced by the other chiefs to withdraw his opposition to the freaty, and in December of that year settled with his immediate, followers upon the reservation. Which three months troubles arose this measure, so far as it concerned his second and more turbulent portion of the tribe under Capt. Jack's leadership, failed of its object. In his samual report for 18tl, Superintendent Meacham recommended the establishment of the band on a reservation to be set apart for them near their old home, where they could be subjected to governmental control and receive their share of face benefits of the treaty. The tract indicated by him was six miles square, lying partly in Oregon and partially in California. No action on this recommendation was ever taken by this department.

Let be Superior of 18tl the Superintendent held con-

In the Summer of 1871, the Superintendent held consultations with the Modoes, and promised that they should not be disturbed until definite action was taken by the Indian Office, provided they refrained from theft and disturbance. In the Spring of 1872, Mr. T. B. Odeneal who had succeeded Superintendent Meacham, concluded that Capt. Jack's band had, by its marandings, forfelied all claim to consideration under the agreement referred to. April 12, 1872, Commissioner Walker wrote to the Superintendent as follows:

You are instructed to have the Medoe Indians removed, if practicable, to the reservation set apart for them under the treaty, &c., ** and if removed, to see that they are properly protected from the Kangath Indiana.

June 17, 1872, Superintendent Odeneal replied : June 17, 1872, superintendent odeneal replied:

I do not believe it practicable to remove them to the
Kamath reservation at this senson of the year without
susing the military for that purpose; and then, if they
should resist, I doubt whether there is sufficient force in
that vicinity to compel them to go. Major Oris stated
in the jeconversation I had with him that the peremptory
order for them to go upon the reservation should not be
made before the last of september, for the reason that
it would be difficult to enforce such order before the
commencement of Winter.

Live 5, Commissioner Walker, water a feeting

July 6. Commissioner Walker wrote as follows Your recommendations, so far as the Modoe Indians re concerned, are approved, and you are directed to re-love them to the Kiamath reservation peaceably, if

On the 20th of November Mr. Odeneal arrived at the Klamath reservation and appointed an interview with Capt. Jack, at Sink River, on the 27th. The Indians defiantly refused to go to Sink River, and Mr. Odeneal im mediately transferred the whole matter to Col. Wheaton, with a prequest that he execute the order of the Indian Commissioner. Citizens in the vicinity has ng been warned of the approach of the troops, Capt. Jackson, with 30 men, under instructions not to fight ex-cept in self-defense, arrived at the camp of the Modors on the moraing of Nov. 22. Mr. Odeneal, in reporting

what took place, says:
Capt Jackson has since-informed me that he repeated to them all I requested him to say, and used every argument he could to induce them to say. All proving ineffectual, he demanded of them to lay down their arms, when one of the leaders, "Soar-faced" Charley, raised his gun, and, with an oath, said he would kill one officer to begin with, fired at Lieut. Boutelle, who was in front of his men, shooting four bullet-holes through his coatsleeve. The Indians all had their guns in their hands, and a general firing commenced at once on bash sides. The battle lasted two hours, when the Indians escaped, but returned again in the afternoon and attacked the troops.

During the day, II citizens were murdered by the

vested Capt. Jack's camp in "Ben. Wright's Cave." Ou the 17th January a severe battle was fought by the troops under Gen. Wheaton, consisting of 250 regulars, two companies of Oregon volunteers, 25 riflemen of Califor-

nia, under Capt. Fairchild, and a few Klamath Indiana,